

SLAUGHTER.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR REPORTS BATTLE WITH CHINESE.

MARCH TO TIEN TSIN.

Imperial Chinese Troops and Boxers Resist His March and Are Killed By the Hundreds.

London, July 1.—The adventures of the hard fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Peking, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defense until relieved—all this is told in a dispatch from Admiral Seymour received by the admiralty, which runs as follows:

"Tien Tsin, June 27, via Che Foo, June 29.—Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Peking by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them, and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was five Italians. The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with 100 killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

MARCH BY RAIL STOPPED.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by train impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tsun, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Peking. After my departure from Lang Yang two trains left to follow me, on June 18, attacked by Boxers and Imperial troops from Peking, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were six killed and forty-eight wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsung the same day. The railway at Yang Tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be demobilized. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin with which we had not been in communication for six days and our supplies had been cut off.

"On June 19 the wounded with necessary marches started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one village, retiring to the next and skillfully retarding our advance by occupying well selected positions from which they had to be forced often at the point of the bayonet and in the face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

HEAVY FIRING FROM TIEN TSIN.

"On June 23 we made a night march, arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial army, above Tien Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous heavy fire was opened, while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy was kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns.

"The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The army was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to retake the army were made on the following day but unsuccessfully.

"Found immense stores of guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several guns were mounted in our defence and shelled the Chinese forts lower down. Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some time, but, being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25.

"The army was evacuated at the forces arrived at Tien Tsin on June 26. We burned the army.

"Casualties to date: British, killed 57, wounded 75; American, killed 4, wounded 25; French, killed 1, wounded 10; Germans, killed 12, wounded 62; Italians, killed 5, wounded 3; Japanese, killed 2, wounded 3; Austrians killed 1, wounded 1, and Russians killed 10, wounded 27."

British War Scandal Grows.

London, July 3.—All interest in the South African war centers in the tragic scandal involving the field hospital service, both at Ladysmith and Bloemfontein. Ashmead-Bartlett, Burdett-Coutts, who stirred up the discussions, says he intends to stick to his guns.

Julian Ralph, the American journalist, who is at present with the London Daily Mail, and who has accompanied the British army through the South African campaign, taken sides with Burdett-Coutts, declaring that the treatment of the sick and wounded, especially after the advance from Modder river, was "primitive, crude and almost barbaric, as well as needless and inexcusable."

It is now asserted that the authorities were warned several weeks beforehand of the likelihood of the outbreak of the epidemic of enteric fever, which overwhelmed the hospital facilities at Bloemfontein.

BATTLESHIP OREGON ASHORE.

The Pride of Uncle Sam Aground in Chinese Waters.

Shanghai, July 3.—It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the island of Hoo Kie in the Miao Tao group, fifty miles north and Che Foo, and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation company has gone to her assistance.

London, July 3.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, says: "The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo Kie island, thirty-five miles north of Che Foo. Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson & Co. are sending her assistance.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—Up to midnight Saturday no official news had been received in Washington bearing on the report that the battleship Oregon had gone ashore near Che Foo. Early last week Admiral Remy was directed to send this vessel from Hong Kong to Taku. Captain Wilde is her commander. She left Hong Kong last Saturday night a week ago, two days ahead of her expected departure, and had on board in addition to her regular crew 164 sailors and marines brought to Hong Kong from Manila by the Zafiro. The distance she had to travel was about 1,500 miles and the calculation of the naval officials here was that if the vessel made record time she would be at Taku in six days. Friday was the sixth day the Oregon had been on her voyage, so that in all probability she must have been in the vicinity of Che Foo if she maintained her reputation as a fast battleship.

FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

Admiral Kempff Does Not Know Where Ministers Are.

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempff: "Che Foo, June 29.—Secretary of the Navy: Peking relief expedition now in Tien Tsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them."

The department was also advised that Admiral Remy on the Brooklyn has arrived at Hong Kong enroute to Taku. The president quit Washington for his Canton home Friday night, full of confidence that the situation in China has improved, though it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed, the news, limited though it was to a single cablegram from Admiral Kempff, and the preparation of instructions to General Chaffee set out nothing calculated to much strengthen the hopes of the friends of the foreign ministers and the missionaries, who have now been silent for fully two weeks. Kempff's cablegram was a disappointment in his confession that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the missing people, and there are many expressions of wonder that none of the foreign cable commanders in Taku have been ingenious enough to establish some system of spying to learn what has taken place at Peking. Still, it is said at the navy department that Admiral Kempff apparently has done as well as any of the other commanders in getting the news and that it would be manifestly unfair to pronounce criticism upon him until all the facts develop.

If there has been any fault, Admiral Remy, who should arrive at Taku within a week, according to the short message he sent from Hong Kong will make the fact manifest.

COMBINE OF STEEL MEN.

Big Trust Reported To Be Forming In Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 2.—Representatives of 90 per cent of the crucible or tool steel manufacturers of the country have been in session here for several days completing arrangements for a combination of all the interests into one concern. The result of this meeting is the announcement that within thirty days (unless something unforeseen occurs) the combine will be effected. It will be known as the Crucible Steel Company of America, will operate under a New Jersey charter and be capitalized at \$550,000.

It will have its headquarters here and be practically a Pittsburg concern, as the big majority of its capital is represented in this vicinity. A committee of three of the leading promoters was appointed to close up the details. It is proposed to receive subscriptions from manufacturers and others interested, and as soon as this feature assumes tangible shape the company will be formed. The Union Trust company of this city will act as registrar in the deal.

Among the prominent manufacturers now in the combine are the Park Steel company, Crescent Steel company, Laclede Steel company, Howe, Brown & Co., Anderson, Dupuy & Co., and Singer, Nimick & Co.

The Missing Groom Found.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special).—The arrest in Cripple Creek and bringing back to this city last night of Earl G. Allen formerly a window dresser for the Boston Store, recalls a pathetic little story of a young girl's trust betrayed.

On April 16 Mrs. Darling and daughter registered at the Midland hotel from Perre, S. D. The girl was engaged to Allen, whom she was to have married here. All preparations were made for the wedding, but at the appointed hour the groom-elect failed to appear. It was found that he had left the city in haste. The mother and her grief-stricken daughter returned to their home.

It was not known at the time how much the marriage meant to the girl. A warrant was sworn out at Sioux City for the arrest of Allen on the charge of seduction, Miss Darling being the complaining witness.

Declaration of Independence

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless assented to by his operation till his assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions of the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences.

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

KEYNOTE.

LAFAYETTE SOUNDS THE REPUBLICAN WAR CRY.

HE TALKS IMPERIALISM

The Declaration of Independence Spurned While McKinley Succeeds Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., July 3.—"Unfortunately the world understands but one language, and that language must be spoken by the red tongue of flame from the cannon's mouth."

In these bold and daring words Lafayette Young of Iowa sounded the keynote of the republican campaign in Nebraska. And the flaunting defiance of the teachings of the man of Galilee was uproariously cheered by every follower of the sword of empire in the audience that crowded the auditorium.

To many republicans present at the ratification meeting the speech of the swashbuckler Iowan came as a surprise. There were gray-haired men here who had worshipped the living presence of Abraham Lincoln, and there were young men, who had learned to reverence his name and exult in his teachings. To these Lafayette Young's speech came like the tolling of the death knell of liberty.

The auditorium was rich in flags and bunting, plants and flowers, and adorned with great portraits of Roosevelt, McKinley and Dietrich, prominently displayed. In obscure corners were stowed away likenesses of Lincoln, Grant, Fremont and Farragut, where unnoticed they might shudder at the insurrection committed in their names.

BURDEN IS ON LAFAYETTE.

Probably 3,000 people were present. W. F. Gurley of Omaha, who had been advertised as one of the speakers, failed to put in an appearance. And so, while white and colored clubs sang and Congressman Burkett orated loud and long, the burden of entertaining the audience and arousing it to anything even remotely resembling enthusiasm fell heavily on the shoulders of Lafayette Young, imperialist.

And boldly and courageously he assumed the responsibility. There was with him no mincing of words or of ideas. He wasted not a moment's time in depicting the beauties of a single gold standard. The problem and the menace of trusts and monopolies were beneath his notice. He was too hurried ever to make more than the briefest of references to the vaunted "republican prosperity."

Before the eyes of the orator was a single vision, and that the coming glory of the empire, gorgeous in its hues of imperial purple. He preached with fervid zeal the gospel of the sword. In words of splendid eloquence he depicted the glories of war, the thrill of the battlefield. He told of riches to be gained in isles beyond the sea, and of the greatness and the power that would be Uncle Sam's when his armies and navies should have planted the American flag over subject peoples in every clime. It was imperialism that he preached, stimon pure and unadulterated, and the fathers' idea of the mission of the republic, the Declaration of Independence itself, he tore to shreds and strewed the pieces beneath his feet.

UNCLE SAM THE BULLY.

Early in his speech Mr. Young deplored the fact that "in 1898 no nation of the globe was afraid of Uncle Sam." He depicted the lamentable condition of the nation at that time, without a large army or a strong navy.

"He hadn't the respect of anybody," he shouted, and the sentiment evoked applause.

"When American guns reverberated in Manila bay," thundered the imperialist, "the German emperor found we were not pigs, but men who know how to shoot, and he whimpered, 'excuse me if you please, I will retire,' and old Johnny Bull shouted, 'come to my arms, Uncle Sam, you are my long lost brother.'"

Mr. Young said that in 1898 the Almighty God saw that the American people were beginning to quarrel and bicker among themselves, and in his wisdom he put on their backs 10,000,000 ignorant blacks to be lifted to higher grounds. It was a Christian obligation, he said, that must not be thrown off, and on this theme he waxed eloquent.

He held up Great Britain as a pattern and exemplar for the American republic, and eulogized the "mistress of the seas" for the "marvelous work she has done in the interests of humanity."

Theodore Roosevelt came in for a glowing and fulsome eulogy and the story of his Santiago campaign was vividly and strikingly recounted. "Theodore Roosevelt," the orator said, "crusally ignoring Mark and Mack, 'will be the leader of this campaign, because he represents the new-born patriotism that thrills the American heart today.'"

Mr. Young concluded his speech with a pathetic plea that all who heard him would join in one grand endeavor to "wipe pollution, disunion and disloyalty from the fair face of prosperous Nebraska."

FIGHT BRITISH ON ALL SIDES.

Guerrilla Warfare of the Boers Tests the Enemy's Resources.

London, July 3.—Active Boer operations are reported from half a dozen points in the Orange River colony. The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 29.—Paged reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 25 with a body of the enemy, who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26, but after a heavy rear guard action, the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were ten killed and four officers and about fifty men wounded.

"The fight reported yesterday was under Lieutenant Colonel Grenfell, not Draper, Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, three killed and twenty three wounded.

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boyes' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were two officers killed, four men were wounded and one man missing.

"Methuen found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vach Kop and Spitz Kop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy twelve miles and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle, which the enemy had seized in that neighborhood. Our casualties were four men wounded.

"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river unopposed. Many farmers along the route have surrendered.

"Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment, which garrisons the place, beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported.

"Lieutenant North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

Boer reports from Machador aver that part of a British convoy were captured June 24, near Winburg.

ADMITS NEGLECT OF THE WOUNDED.

Government Leader Gives Causes for Hospital Troubles.

London.—(Special).—When the house of commons went into committee of supply today on the supplementary vote for the army medical service, the charge of hospital mismanagement in South Africa was discussed by the parliamentary secretary of the war office, George Wyndham, who presented the government's defense. The allegations as to neglect of the sick and wounded were admitted to be true to a lamentable extent. The disabled were exposed, he said, to terrible hardships, but it was not due to any stinting of supplies, but to the insuperable difficulties of distributing supplies. Every demand on the government in behalf of the troops had been complied with. The officials in South Africa had said the hospitals had beds in excess of demands. There were 5,000 beds in Natal and 13,000 in Cape Colony. There were in South Africa 466 army and 440 civilian medical officers and 556 women and 5,688 men nurses, besides the doctors and nurses engaged locally.

Mr. Wyndham contended that Burdett-Coutts should have painted a companion picture, showing the difficulties encountered in supplying 75,000 troops on the march. The single line of railroad, with bridges broken, he asserted, had to carry 1,020 tons daily by order of Lord Roberts. Mr. Wyndham concluded by contending that Burdett-Coutts' picture rested on the fallacy that Bloemfontein was a secure base and hospital, whereas during the whole period referred to Lord Roberts' flanks and communications were threatened and actions occurred daily.

INDIANS ALARM SETTLERS.

Some 500 Savages Said to Have Gathered at Red Gut Bay.

Duluth, Minn., July 3.—F. A. King, register of deeds of Itasca county, came down from the Rainy Lake country and brought the report that the settlers there are in a state of commotion over an Indian scare. Indians from both the American and Canadian sides are gathering at Red Gut bay, an indentation of Rainy Lake, on the Canadian side, about fifty miles from Fort Francis and so many sinister reports are coming in that the settlers are becoming seriously alarmed and there are grave fears of trouble. A meeting has been held at Fort Francis, at which the situation was discussed, and it was determined to gather arms and ammunition for defense.

It was reported that there were 500 Indians at Red Gut bay and that more were coming in from all directions constantly. One report was that the Leech Lake Indians that have been causing trouble have been up through that section and brought stories that have excited the Indians. The same report that was spread at Leech lake of a big storm that was to create havoc in its circulation among the Indians there.

Funds for Stillwell's Road.

Kansas City, Mo., July 3.—The building of deeds of Itasca county, came down from the Rainy Lake country and brought the report that the settlers there are in a state of commotion over an Indian scare. Indians from both the American and Canadian sides are gathering at Red Gut bay, an indentation of Rainy Lake, on the Canadian side, about fifty miles from Fort Francis and so many sinister reports are coming in that the settlers are becoming seriously alarmed and there are grave fears of trouble. A meeting has been held at Fort Francis, at which the situation was discussed, and it was determined to gather arms and ammunition for defense.

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YOUNG SPIDO'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Brussels, July 2.—The trial of Spido, who attempted to assassinate the prince of Wales in this city some time ago, will begin today. The obtaining of a jury has taken considerable time, the general attorney having carefully inquired into the political opinions of the assessors, and Spido's lawyer having challenged many of them.

- NEW HAMPSHIRE. JOSIAH BARTLETT, WM. WHIPPLE.
- MASSACHUSETTS BAY. SAML. ADAMS, JOHN ADAMS.
- RHODE ISLAND. STEPH. HOPKINS.
- CONNECTICUT. ROGER SHERMAN, SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.
- NEW YORK. RICHD. STOCKTON, JNO. WITHERSPOON, FRAS. HOPKINSON.
- PENNSYLVANIA. ROBT. MORRIS, BENJAMIN RUSH, BENJA. FRANKLIN, JOHN MORTON, GEO. CLYMER.
- DELAWARE. CAESAR RODNEY, GEO. READ.
- MARYLAND. SAMUEL CHASE, WM. PACA.
- VIRGINIA. GEORGE WYTHE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, TH. JEFFERSON, BENJA. HARRISON.
- NORTH CAROLINA. WM. HOOPER, JOSEPH HEWES.
- SOUTH CAROLINA. EDWARD RUTLEDGE, THOS. HEWARD, Junr.
- GEORGIA. BUTTON GWINNETT, LYMAN HALL.
- MATTHEW THORNTON.
- ROBT. TREAT PAINE, ELBRIDGE GERRY.
- WILLIAM ELLERY.
- WM. WILLIAMS, OLIVER WOLCOTT.
- JOHN HART, ABRA. CLARK.
- JAS. SMITH, GEORGE TAYLOR, JAMES WILSON, GEO. ROSS.
- THO. M'KEAN.
- THOS. STONE, CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.
- THOS. NELSON, Jr., FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, CARTER BRAXTON.
- JOHN PENN.
- THOMAS LYNCH, Junr., ARTHUR MIDDLETON.
- GEO. WALTON.